TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

SCHOUVALOFF AND BEACONSFIELD

England's Representative to Cross the Channel in an Iron-Clad.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONGRESS.

The Turkish Insurrection Still Strong.

HOW THE CHANNEL DISASTER OCCURRED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 3, 1878.

Count Schouvaloff left London yesterday for St. Petersburg, whence he will return to Berlin to attend the Congress. The Post announces that Lords Beaconsfield, Salisbury and Odo Russell will represent England. The two former intend to bark on Thursday, probably in a man-of-war,

IN EIGHT STITINGS. The Post, in its leading editorial article says aflairs have been so far agreed upon in principle that it is estimated the Congress conclude its labors in eight sittings. These, with the necessary intervals for drafting the minutes, would occupy about three weeks

WHAT WILL BE TOLD TC-NIGHT. Papers usually credited with official information state that it is their belief the government intends standing relative to the Congress has been reached and that the invitations have been issued.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE PORTE. The Porte has prepared a memorandum for the Congress, declaring it was hurned into signing the San Stefano Treaty by the Grand Duke Nicholas at each pause in the negotiate threatening to march on Constantinople.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONGRESS. Count Andrassy has informed the Hungarian delegation that he had received a positive comnunication that the Congress would assemble on the 11th of June. The fact that Germany had issued the invitations was a favorable sign that the basis on which the Congress had been summoned was already accepted by Russia and England.

The statement published in the Globe May 30, giving points on which an understanding had been arrived at between England and Russia, serving as a basis for the meeting of the Congress, was un-THE SHAH.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Berlin yesterday. WHAT TURKEY WILL CEDE TO GREECE.

The Daily News' Pera correspondent states the Forte has informed England and Russia that it has agreed that Thessaly, Epirus and Crete shall be annexed to Greece, and that all the Turkish provinces shall be made autonomous. This news seems very DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

A Turkish officer has gone to San Stefano demand an explanation of recent susp.cious movements. All the Turkish commanders have been ordered to be in readiness to resume hostilities. Boat loads of troops and material are arriving daily from Shumla-NDITIONS OF WITHDRAWAL

The Times' Vienna despatch says the Russians for a mutual withdrawal bave arranged from the vicinity of Constantinople as lar as England is concerned, but stipulate that the Furks must evacuate Shumla and Varua and not advance beyond the lines of Tchalaldana.

THE STUBBORN REBELLION. Despatches from Constantinople state that in con-sequence of the failure of the Porte's Commissioners to pacify the Mohammedan insurgents the Russians and Buigarians have attacked their positions, but have been everywhere repulsed except

The French Derby was won at Paris yesterday by Insulaire, with Clocher second and Stathouder third. Thirteen horses ran in the contest. THE CHANNEL DISASTER EXPLAINED.

officers of the German fron clad König belm declare that the collision was caused by the failure of her steering gear. betting on the French Derby was three to

one on Insulaire: forty to one against Ciocher, and seven to two against Stathouder.

LOOKING AFTER THE SIOUX.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., June 2 1878. General Bradley's commond, consisting of five sompanics, and the beadquarters of the Third cavsiry and four companies left Fort Laramic yesterday morning for the Little Missouri River, where they will establish a summer camp and scout the country morning for the Little Missouri River, where they will establish a summer camp and seout the country torth of the Black Hills. The Third cavalry is commanded by Colonel Cariton. The command is accompanied by a wegon train constituting a seventy wagons and a pack train of 12 central Bracley will be joined by Arapaho acouts while caroute. Baytiste, who recently had charge of the Stoax Indian moliers at the new Rec Lious agency, will act as chief scout, guide and interpreter.

preter.

Growth Merritt's command, consisting of eight companies of the Fifth cavalry, will reach Fort McKinney to-morrow and will inaugurate a summor campaign therefrom at once and establish a new post at a point not yet determined.

DISMAL DAY AT THE BRANCH.

for TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ! LONG BRANCH, June 2, 1878.

This city by the sea wears a gloomy and unjuviling appearance. The day opened with wind from the ortheast and occasional showers. A heavy tog set n about poon and to-night it is so dense that objects are not discernable a few reds distant. Pattermen patrof the beach, anxiously watching any abatement

wonder but there'll be sometting on before morning."

FIR VISITORS.

Other than the hardy residents there has been very lew visitors to the beach to-day. The streets throughout the fown are impassible for pedestrians on account of the sum and mud caused by the continued showers. The storm was not without its effects on the Sunday excursion, as not over iff y passengers arrived to-day. Coccanuts, binanas, oranges and o her tropical fruit have been picked up on the beach during the storm.

COLLIEBIES RESUMING WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] SHENANDOAR, Pa., June 2,-1878.

Tamperrow all the collieries in the Schuyikili region being ended. Yes erday the announcement by F. B. towen, of the Coal and fron Company, that sixteen per cent below the basis is to be taken off the May pay causes universal grambling, but the prospect of working every day the prosent mouth has a touccacy to act as oil on the troubled waters.

FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

TOLEDO, Obto, June 2, 1838. While the drawbridge over the Maumee River, at Tole 10, was open this afternoon for a passing vessel, a Ireight train of forty-six cars on the Lake Shore Railway approached the bridge on the down prade, and before it could be stopped, the engine and three cars were precipitated into the draw and arecked. Nobody was hurt, and trains are passing the bridge without delay. The loss is from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Covington, Ind., June 2, 1878. of Coal Creek miners, closed last night, the jury re-

NEWS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S

Another Attempt to Kill the Aged Monarch.

FIRED AT ON UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Thirty Slug Wounds in · His Body.

A SOCIALISTIC ASSASSIN

His Name, Antecedents and Political Position.

OPIN.ONS OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

LBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 3, 1878.

The Henald's special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that at two o'clock yesterday afternoon the Emperor William was driving down Unter den Linden toward the Thiergarten, when, opposite No. 18 in that great avenue, two shots were fired at him from the second story window.

A CHASSLUR TO THE BISCUE.

As soon as the first report was heard a chasseur, who was sitting on the box with the coachman sprang into the vehicle and threw himself over the Emperor so that the slugs from the second shot touched only the arm of the Emperor.

WICHELM BADLY WOUNDED. His Majesty was, however, badly wounded by the first fire, thirty small slugs entering his body, chiefly lodging in his arms and face. The most dangerous wound of all is in the wrist, near to the main artery, and from it the Emperor lost much blood.

BROUGHT TO THE PALACY.

The carriage containing the Emperor was turned immediately and was driven to the palace, the chasseur, who had so gallantly risked his life for his sovereign, supporting the wounded Emperor in his arms.

THE WOUND PRONOUNCED SERIOUS.

Having entered the courtyard the carriage stopped before the main entrance and the Emperor was then conveyed to his apartments and to bed. Herr Wilms, an eminent surgeon, was at once summoned, and, after consulting with several other physicians, declared that the slug wound in the wrist was very serious and that the great loss of blood had already rendered the Emperor's condition very dangerous.

THE SHOT EXTRACTED. The surgeons extracted thirty shot and slugs from the Emperor's body. He was in great pain, but did not lose consciousness at any time. After the wounds had been dressed the Emperor was ordered to be kept

CAPTURING THE ASSASSIN. Meanwhile terrible scenes were taking after the shots were fired a great crowd gathered before the house No. 18, and a desperate assault upon the building took place. The people followed the police into

the house and up the stairs.

his head.

AT BAY. The man had barricaded the door of his room, and when it was beaten down he defended himself with a revolver, badly wounding the proprietor of the house, and then, seeing that resistance was useless, he attempted suicide by placing the pistol to

NOT SUCCESSFUL

The ball inflicted a painful, but not mor tal, scalp/wound, and he was overpowered and conveyed to the nearest police hospital. THE EXASPERATED POPULACE.

It was with great difficulty that the police and military officers who accompanied the culprit could keep the crowd from the prisoner. Shouts and curses greeted his appearance on the sidewalk and a vast throng ran after the cab into which he was hur-

The name of the assassin is Karl Edouard Nobeling, agod thirty-two years, formerly a resident of Dresden, but for some time a citizen of Berlin, where he has been acting as theæditor of a radical socialistic jour-

. ICIA HISTORY.

Karl Edouard Nobeling is a native of Kollno, near Bernbaum. He is a doctor of philology, an agriculturalist and a habitué of democratic socialist clubs. A quantity of arms was found in his apartments. He used a double-barrelled gun in firing at the

CONFESSING THE CRIME.

He comfesses the crime, but obstinately refuses to state his motive. He is still at the hospital station of the Molkenmarkt police district, attended by his mother and daughters.

RUMORS ABOUT THE MAN.

There was a rumor current that the ssassin's name was Ludwig and that he was a religious fanatic. This, however, seems to be based on the fact that a file of the ultramontane journal, Germania, was found in his room.

LONG IN CONTEMPLATION.

A later telegram says Nobiling has confessed that he cherished the murderous de-

sign for eight days because he considered the Emperor's removal would be a public benefit He declared that he favored Socialism and attended socialistic meetings. Some accounts say that Nobeling is supposed to be dying. It is known that a few days ago Nobiling unsuccessfully applied for government employment.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION.

The Emperor William was resting quietly at last accounts. Up till the hour of sending this despatch a great silent throng has been standing before the palace, waiting for the hourly bulletins' that are sent out announcing the Emperor's condition.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

A bulletin puplished in Berlin at midnight announces that the Emperor has slept, asked for water, beef ten and wine, and conversed affably with his physicians. HURRIED LEAVES TAKING.

In consequence of Dr. Nobeling's attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince Frederick William and wife have started for Berlin.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK. FIEWS OF PROMINENT GERMAN CITIZENS RE-GARDING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION-A LEADING SOCIALIST'S OPINION.

A prominent German, of radical opinions, who has ly recently come back from Fatherland, and who, in view of his probable speedy return, desired that his name be not mentioned, gave an interesting view of the probable causes which led to the present attentat. The socialistic movement of the last thirty years, led Bind, and lostered by the republicans of the type of Dr. Jacobs, said he, had been always underestimated in strength by the German authorities. For a long time the discontent with the political condition been greatly intensified in bitterness by the hard times, which were even werse in Germany than in the United States. Upon the neels of the France German war and the war indemnity of a \$1,000,000,000 followed an ora of speculation and extravagance in Germany strongly resembling that which prevailed in this country during the war, but even exceeding it in its extent. The "Grandung's schwindel"—the "promotion" of s bundred sham gaterprises and speculative paper companies-which led to such a terrible financ in Berlin a low years ago, carried want and suffering tion in Germany, and more especially in Prussia, had been something frightful. In Borlin the ejectment of poor people from the crowded tenement houses for nonpayment of rent had been, in several cases, accompanied by bloodshed; for not only the solice but the troops had to enforce these ejectment with their bayonets, as against the populace who

"I have travelled considerably in Europe," said the Herald informant, "and nowhere saw I so many empty houses to let, so much over-building, over lating and general prostrution as in Germany ries of Moltke and Bismarck have given Ger many a splendid military prestige, but after all it is only a whited sepalchre. The war indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 instead of relieving the thousands of orphuns and widows deprived of their bread-winners or promot ing industry and labor, were used for military fort Scations and other military purposes, as well as for a 'reptile fund,' as it was called (Reptilien fund), employed by Bismarck to corrupt the German press. Instead of loosening out the industrial and agricultural progress of Ger many, they have been even tightened since the war. The whole machinery and the entire resources of the Empire, instead of being employed to secure her citizons the peaceful purpoit of prosperity, must sub-serve the purposes of the highest military develop-

All this, be continued, had made the socialists and reds probably desperate, and seeing in the Emporer the great powerful embodiment of this autocratic and detestable militarism, it was no wohder that the bollets were aimed at his heart, for was it not be, who, in 1848, allowed the people of Berlin to be mowed down by his artillery? It was possible that this Nobeling had acted upon his own impulse. Emperor was well prepared by the radical socialistic societies and the revolutionary elements of Germany, who had lound in this theoretic enthusiant a ci tool for their desperate work. It was not at followed by a popular oprising, which might again give rise to the bloody scenes of 1848-9. The army was probably strong enough to quell such an uprising, but in any case the interior disturbance of the peac of the Empire could only be fraught with disastrous

CPINIONS OF MR. LENE Mr. Leux, editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung (late in this city stated that the Communistic party in nunists murched 20,000 strong at the funeral o Brentel, one of their leaders, who died in prison occurred a few days after the recent attempt on the Emperor's life. Still, the majority of Berlin's workingmen have no sympathy with that class, raich is chirfly composed of foreigners. There ar no less than 10,000 French laborers to the German capita', and the number of Poles is at least equally

"There exists," he said, "no such thing as a rebellious feeling among the Germans. They are futensely loyal to the House of Hoherzollern, and all classes regard the Emp for William as a child does its has endeared him to all of his subjects he has an ex raordinary atrong hold Nevertheless, there exists throughout Germany just now a feeling of discontent brought about by the hard times, the large standing army, the heavy taxes, and the fact that notwithstanding the mi pards received from France the country has not prosered of late, has tended to increase nneasy feeling now prevailing to an extraorpary extent. This leading has also been kept allow tag to ameliorate the condition of the people, but which is the masser of their proceeding diametrically opposed to one another. One party is composed of Communitation pure and simple. They are mostly foreigners or of foreign origin, make a great deal of noise, and the bad state of business generally has been a great lever in their hands to increase agitacomposed of educated Germans, all socialists, who are led by the processors of the universities. This estre to improve the condition of the people very loyal to the Emperor and is very influential be udes. The government even, on certain occasions, has taken counsel and advice from the leaders of this octainst party. In certain districts of Saxony, where the weavers reside to large numbers, the internationalists have made great progress during the past year. In fact these men have for the greater part of the year no communicaportunity to spread their principles among their fetlow laborers throughout the mountain districts. Still mese are the most ignorant of Germany's innabitant Of course the Communists and socialists concentrate in the larger cities, but the socialistic feeling prevails to-day all over Germany. Only the adherents of the latter party are not in favor of a republic, at least they have never openly acknowledged that they are, the Communists, who are really their op; Mr. Lenz thought that Dr. Nobeling, the assessin.

could not be considered a leader of either party.
A GRHMAN SOCIALIST'S VIEWS.

A HERALD reporter called at the office of the

man Socialist to request the views of the editors o that organ on the attempted assarsination of the of the Emperor William. The managing editor, Mr. Johar, was bussly engaged writing for this morning's issue, quite oil vious of the serious events which had occurred during the day in Berlin. occurred during the day in Berhu. attempt had been made to will the Emperor William no looked over his spectacles rather incredulously and suggested that it was perhaps only a rumor. It took some time to convince him that the shooting was well nthenticated, and that the would-be assessin bad

"Dr. Nobeling?" ne repeated slowly, "I don't remust be some obscure person. There is no leading socialist of that name.

"Then you do not think that the socialistic party had anything to do with the assassination?" "I do not. We do not sanction assassination, and if this man be a Socialist he must have acted on his

individual responsibility." "Are there not two well known organizations in

Gormany known as the Blacks and Reds ?" "Yes, but there is a great difference between them The Jesuitical party is known in Germany as the Biack Internationals. The orthodox Catholics belong to this organization, which is also international, with ramifications in all parts of the world. The reds Do you think there is any danger of an attempt at

revolution in Germany ?" I do not think so. I do not see what could be gained just now by an attempt at revoluparty has attained great strength in Germany, but the in:litary power is also a great power, much stronger than we are. Perhaps the German socialists now number one million voters, but not more. Some low years ago they polled 700,000 votes out of 5,000,000, and since then, no doubt, the move ment has spread rapidly."

You thok the army is against you ?" "The army is not so much a nust us now as it used to be. In Germany everybody is a soldier, and also agreed among the soldiers, because the men bring their ideas with them to the army. Within the past two years there has been a decided growth of sympathy between the army and the socialists. Only Hussar regiment from Brunswick because the soldier were becoming too strongly tainted with socialistic ideas. And in Berlia a similar spirit has shown itself among the Landwehr. The Landwehr is made up to come together from time to time for drill, but when they have thrown off their untform become citizens again. Only a short while ago, in Berlin, when one of the landwehr regiments was dismissed, after the men taken off their uniforms, they assembled in the Barrucks square and sang a seditious song, which went soldier;" and as this happened in the Barracks, it proves that the army is becoming directioned.

"Do you think that the attempts made to kill the Emperor have been prompted by any secret organiza-

"I don't see what any set of men could hope to gain killed be would be succeeded by his son and the reve intion would not be any nearer to gaining a triumph. "Is there no party in Germany which proposes to effect a revolution by force? "

"No; the socialists believe to effecting a peaceable revolution. It must be effected by changing the heads and the ideas of the people; not by forcible means. should be attacked. There is a strong revolut spirit among the German people, but I don't believe people can have no idea how the German people are oppressed by the present government. I do not mean tuted 3,000 actions against liberal newspapers, and there is scarcely one liberal editor who has not been with accounts of actions taken by the governmen against the liberal pross. Socialistic meetings are broken up without the slightest shadow of oxcuse, and lately a law was introduced practically put every one in Germany tyrannical that even the German Parliament refuse to pass it. Then there is now a great deal of misery succeeded the war with France, and the necessity of keeping up a huge army of 700,000 men is eating

ACCOUNTING FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAS INATIONS. "Does not this account in some way for those reeared attempts to kill the Emperor ?" only do injury to the socialistic movement

"But, coming so soon after Hoeder's attempt. It looks as though it was the result of a persistent con-

"I do not thick so. I have no knowledge as to who this man can be, and even now can scarcely believe it. When Hoedel lives a scheme invented by the police to throw discredit on the socialistic movement, because we undersand that such acis can only do harm to say movement. It you will accompany me I will take you where we may be able to obtain some information about this man, if, as you tell mr. he is a dector and a newspaper editor. In that case his name will be found in the Dreads Directory, and I will now take you where I know we can consult one of these Directories.

Mr. Jonas then took up his hat, and, accompanied by the Harator reporter, set out for a German call cited in second avenue, where the much desired Dreaden directory was found. It was taken down hurriedly and page after page nervously turned over in their search of the mane of Nouchus. The crabbed spider blot looking German letters looked more cribbed and confused than usual, and it scened, although the scarch were about to prove futile, when auddenly a smile spread over the anxious face of the German editor as he can this flager along one of the lines and safe, with a self-attailed air, "This must be it, but it is too redictions!"

"What is too redictiques?" and the reporter, taken samewhat aback.

"Look for yourseif," was the reply, as the gentle.

must be it, but it is too ridiculous!"

"What is too ridiculpus!" said the reporter, taken samewhat abnek.

"Look for yourself," was the reply, as the gentleman pushed the directory over to the reporter.

DR. NORKLING.

"This must be the same man," he said sententionally, "if Nobeling be a Dresden doctor and elitority." And he placed a long, nervous finger at a line where the name Nobiling appeared. He is the only one of the name in the directory. The name read "G. Ed. Nobiling, Doctor of Philosophy, and Assistant in the Statistical Bureau of the (Saxon) Royal Ministry of the interfor, tiving at Victoria street, No. 19, on the third floor." "You see," said the Germau, "that if this be the man who short the Emperor, he is a royalist and not a socialist. There is no other Nobeling who is a doctor and estitor in Dressien. So that if the Herald, information be correct this must be the man—and in that case the shooting was probably done from personal motives. This Nobeling or Nobiling is altogether unknown to me—I don't remember ever having heard his name before.

Is if an integration of the back interna-

the point. "Its you think that these attempts at assassination

or prompted by any revolutionary organization?"

"I do not care to charge any party with
them. The Socialists disclaim all responsibility
for these acts, but the language of their
press is very indamoistory. In my opinion these
attempts at assassination are made either by socialtest or by Poles who are discontented with Prussian

"Is the revolutionary movement in Germany very strong?"
There certainly has been for nome years a strong under current which has been driving in the way of revolution, but lattery there has been developed so strong a reaction that the revolutionary movement will nevitably be crushed. There was a proposition lately made to Primment to adopt menatives which would efficiently deal with this movement, but the measure was too sweeping, and therefore the Parliament rejected it, but I have no doubt that were the Parliament now called together it would vote the same haws without a citysion, under the spar of this attempted measurantion. While the Spor of this attempted measurantion. While the Socialists disown any intention to have recourse to assustination, but the language preached in some of the Berlin organs points openly to assussination. It is not six weeks fince one of the Berlin socialist papers, on the occasion published an article accisions they would have rengence at a Vera Zassouisch."

The coveryment itsoif is somewhat to olame, because up to come live years ago at expected with the noticilistic movement in order to counterbalance accusation of the worldle classes.

WRECKED.

Struck on the Carrigmore Reck, off the Coast of Wexford.

DENSE FOG

All the Passengers and Crew Safely Landed.

BRAVERY OF THE CAPTAIN.

The Baggage All Lost and the Vessel Sunk.

> IN CABLE TO THE HERALD.] WEXFORD, Ireland, June 2, 1878.

The steamer Idaho, Captain Holmes, of the Guion line, struck on the Carrigmore rocks, off Saltee Islands, last night, during a heavy fog, and foundered soon after. No lives were lost, all the passengers and crew being sent ashore in the steamer's boats.

A DENSE FOG.

The Idaho sailed from New York on May 21 and arrived at Queenstown at ten minutes to one Saturday afternoon, where she landed the mails and several passengers. She then proceeded on her way to Liverpool. During the evening a dense fog rose and the steamer proceeded slowly up St.

and using the utmost precaution. THE ROCK STRUCK.

George's Channel, sounding the fog whistle

The fog was so dense that the position of the Carrigmore lightship could not be accurately fixed, and at ten minutes past one o'clock the Idaho struck the rock and began to take in water. Captain Holmes instantly ordered the boats launched. The discipline was good, and the boats were found in seaworthy condition.

SAVING THE LADIES.

The first to enter the boats was Mrs. Norman and her little son, Hulbert Norman, this lady having no gentleman escort. The first officer stood at the gangway and had the six other ladies passed into the boat, after which the husbands of ladies already there were allowed to join them. This boat, containing the ladies and children, was the first to leave the ship's side.

COURAGE OF CAPTAIN HOLMES.

Captain Holmes was the last person to leave the ship-his boat was only about thirty vards from the vessel when she disappeared. The Idaho went down within twenty-two minutes after she struck. Tho passengers speak very highly of Captain Holmes' conduct. He was on the bridge, with the first officer and the pilot, when the ship struck. Had it not been for his coolness and presence of mind some lives would certainly have been lost.

AFLOAT IN THE FOG. After rowing for about four hours the six boats made Saltee Island and all the passengers and crew were landed in safety. There being only one house on the island very little accommodation could be provided for the passengers. The care-taker who resides there immediately gave up his house to the ladies.

The passengers were all landed on the mainland this morning and conveyed to Wexford, where they were taken care of by Mr. J. W. Walsh, Lloyd's agent here. All are in good spirits, and very thankful for their preservation.

BAGGAGE ALL LOST.

Owing to the fact that the disaster oc curred in the middle of the night, and that after reaching the deck the vessel was found to be in a sinking condition, not a particle of clothing was saved, and the passengers brought away with them only such valuables as they had upon their persons,

THE VES EL DISAPPRARS.

The Idaho is found to have disappeared completely, having sunk in nineteen fathoms of water. The passengers are to be conveyed to Liverpool by way of the Dubliu, Wicklow and Wexford Railway to Dublin, and thence by steamer.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS. The following is a list of the cabin passengers w atied from this port on board the Idaho :-Mr. Thomas Anderson.

Mr. James Bogan. Mrs. James Bogan, Mr. D. G. Chittender Mrs. D. G. Chittenden. Miss L. Cowley. Mr. Muriou F. Derby. Mr. P. C. Doromas.

Mr. George Haines Mr. J. A. Holden. Mr. William Hargreaves, Mr. John Jolty. Miss Ellen Koarney.

Mr. William Doncan.

Miss Lilenson.

Mr. N. Freeman

Mr. D. Mulan Kecwa. Mr. S. D. Leve Mrs. McLaw. Mrs. Norman.

Master Hulbert Norman. Mr. James O'Rourke. Mr. C. H Pix. Mr. H. H. Spermeyer.

Mrs. H. H. Shermejet. Mr. G. Sorrentine. Mr. James Savage Mrs. Mary Sweepey.

Mr. John Watson. Mrs. John Watson. Mr. L A. Winship. Mrs. M. P. Williams.

THE SHIP'S MANIFEST. The cargo of the Idaho was as follows :- 1.904 ales otton, 17,311 bushels corn, 12 packages manufacture of wood, 94 bales hops, 12 kegs printing ink, 75 tierces boel, 141 packages agricultural implements, 15,655 bushels wheat, 77,000 pounds bacon, 28 pack-ages clocks, 2 cases machinery, 290 tons fresh mont, 5 pianos and 58 horses

The Idaho, 3,132 tons, was built of iron, at Yarrew. n 1860, and owned by the Livercool ant Great West ern Steamship Company, Williams & Guion, agents, in this city. She was 345 feet long, 45 feet wide, 27 feet deep. She was a screw steamer and had five

DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIP.

EVIDENCES OF A WRECK.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NORPOLK, VA., June 2, 1878. The New York steamship Old Dominion, to ortheast of Winter Quarter Shoul, this morning, at a quarter to seven o'clock, passed a great deal of wrocked stuff, consisting of joiner work, &c., painted white. At a quarter-past sever she passed salf the acck of a vessel, all complete, and a for of floating joiner work around it. At the time it was blowing heavy from the northeast, a high sea with rain and log provailing.

JUDGE ALLEN DYING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 OswEGO, N. Y., June 2, 1878.

Judge William F. Allen, of the Court of Appeals, to dying at his residence to this city. Judge Allen come home about two weeks ago and intended to return to Albany on Monday I'st, but felt too indisposed. Today but illness assumed the form of congestion of the brain, and he now lies unconscious. A council of physicians to-night pronounced his case substantially hopeloss. Prayers for his recovery were offered in the city churches this evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Mme. Modjeska is at the Grand Central. Governor Henry M. Mathews, of West Virginia, is at the Windsor. Inspector General Roca and Major John, of the vard College, and ex-Congressman Raigh P. Buck-land, of Onio, are at the St Nicholas. William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor: Dr. John M. Wood-worth, of Washington, is at the St. James. Colonel Charles W. Foster and Major George W. McKee, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant

WHAT'S THE BEST DISINFECTANT AND REM-

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT.

Approved by the Academie of Medecine of France, and its sale in France authorized by special order of the French government.
Resonmendedby the hignest medical authorities in New York us:ork us:-'A great relief for seasickness,"
"A delightful beverage."

"Imprognated only with its own gas."
"Usoful and very acrossile."
"Healthful and well suited for dyspopsia and cases of place. acute disca e."

"Allidly antacid; agrees well with dyspeptics and where
there is a youty disthesia."

"Ify far the most acreeable, alone or mixed with wins,
useful in catarrhs of shomach or biadder and in gout."

"Not only a luxury, but a necessity."

To be had of all Wine Merchanse, throcars, Dengrists and
fineral Water Dealers throughout the United Stelea, and

PREDERICK DE BARY & CO. Solo Agenta, Nos. 41 and 43 Warran at. Every genuine bottle bears the registered YELLOW interfal label of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON.

A.-IT IS NOT AT ALL SURPRISING THAT

A.—THE FESTIVE SEASON OPENS BRIGHTLY with the introduction of the KNOX SURSKII HAT for gentlemen, the greatest effort of the busy like of the penglister. It can be obtained at 212 Broaders, in the later Avenue Hotel store, and I hall the prominent effect of the Union, KNOX having agents everywhere. Make an early selection. HAVE YOU TRIED THE PERFECTION BLEND OF

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